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FOR ACTION

RECOMMENDATION FOR FUNDING FROM GENERAL RESOURCES AND
SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDS FOR A SHORT-DURATION COUNTRY
PROGRAMME IN THE AMERICAS AND CARIBBEAN REGION*

SUMMARY

The present document contains a recommendation for funding from general resources and supplementary funds for a country programme with a duration of three years or less that supports activities in a country where a full-length country programme is under preparation. The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve the following amount from general resources, subject to the availability of funds, and the following amount in supplementary funds, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the country programme listed below.

<u>Country/programme</u>	<u>Amount</u> (United States dollars)		<u>Duration</u>
	<u>General resources</u>	<u>Supplementary funds</u>	
Chile	2 016 000	960 000	1994-1996

A summary of the recommendation follows.

* In order to meet documentation deadlines, the present document was prepared before aggregate financial data were finalized. Final adjustments, taking into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1993, will be contained in the "Summary of 1994 recommendations for general resources and supplementary funding programmes" (E/ICEF/1994/P/L.3 and Add.1).

CHILE

Basic data (1992 unless otherwise stated)

Child population (millions, 0-15 years)	4.4
U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	18
IMR (per 1,000 live births)	15
Underweight (% moderate and severe) (1986)	3
Maternity mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) (1987)	67
Literacy (% male/female) (1990)	93/93
Primary school enrolment (% net, male/female) (1990)	99/97
Percentage of grade 1 reaching grade 4 (1988)	77
Access to safe water (%) (1991)	86
Access to health services (%) (1985)	97
GNP per capita	\$3,030

One-year-olds fully immunized against:

tuberculosis:	99 per cent
diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus:	91 per cent
measles:	90 per cent
poliomyelitis:	91 per cent

Pregnant women immunized against:

tetanus:	..
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The situation of children and women

1. Chile has a total population of 13 million people, with nearly 5 million children under 18 years of age. It is estimated that 50 per cent of these children live in poverty, while 19 per cent live in extreme poverty.

2. In recent years, Chile has experienced high economic growth, decreasing unemployment and sustained substantial social expenditures and has managed its national budget and foreign debt with discipline. Chile also has developed, in general, adequate service systems for health, education, housing and social security programmes, which have brought about an overall improvement in social indicators. For example, illiteracy has been reduced to about 6 per cent; primary education enrolment and completion are almost universal; and access to health services and clean drinking water are virtually universal. However, the quality of education and health services has declined, and despite Government efforts to reduce the level of child malnutrition, there are still some areas of the country with rates substantially above the national average.

3. While most of the immediate threats to child survival have been overcome, new child development and protection problems have emerged, such as child battering and sexual abuse, abandoned children, adolescent pregnancies, drug

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addiction and alcoholism. Chile has committed itself to achieving the goals established at the World Summit for Children and is close to achieving the mid-decade goals related to health and nutrition. However, a major challenge will be to sustain and accelerate the progress of social development in order to achieve the decade goals for the year 2000.

Programme cooperation, 1991-1993

4. UNICEF has been supporting the Government of Chile in its efforts to improve policies for children, social statistics, social development planning and social mobilization and communication strategies. The current country programme also includes an area-based programme for the Araucania region, which is one of the poorest areas in the country.

5. Through a policy development and social statistics programme, UNICEF has provided support for the formulation of a national programme of action for children. Support also has been provided to carry out studies on the situation of women and young girls, and to train staff of the Servicio Nacional para la Mujer (National Service for Women) to strengthen programme formulation, management and evaluation.

6. Through the development of a social methodologies programme, UNICEF provided support to activities linked to family- and community-based projects on early child development; qualitative and quantitative studies to reduce child morbidity; and testing of new approaches in the care and protection of street children and for minimizing inappropriate institutional care of children. Support also was provided for initiatives aimed at improving the quality of basic education in both rural and urban areas, improving the coverage of pre-school education and stimulating private sector contributions to support basic education. Through the project on children and the environment, UNICEF supported teacher training and the production of educational materials. However, a non-formal education project for pregnant adolescent girls was discontinued owing to lack of supplementary funds.

7. The social mobilization and communication programme focused on (a) the nationwide promotion of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; (b) publicizing the work of the regional agencies of the Servicio Nacional para la Mujer; and (c) supporting the formulation of the national programme of action and workshops to orient regional governments to the programme of action. UNICEF also supported the formulation of the Plan for Equal Opportunities and a study of Chilean women's perceptions and attitudes towards discrimination. The results of selected quantitative and qualitative studies will be used to formulate a communication strategy linked to a local fund-raising drive and raising public awareness on the major needs of children.

8. For the Araucania region, UNICEF is helping to strengthen the capacity of the regional government to plan and implement social programmes. However, most of the activities have not been initiated owing to the lack of supplementary funds.

Lessons learned

9. A review of the country programme of cooperation undertaken with the Agencia de Cooperación Internacional (National Agency for International Cooperation) and the participating national agencies concluded that the large number of programme activities, given limited UNICEF resources, lessened achievements and the longer-term impact of the programme. Evaluations and studies addressed issues such as child development, education, health, environment and gender disparities, and clearly suggested the need to concentrate activities and prioritize interventions. To enhance the impact of UNICEF cooperation, priorities should reflect relevant, important issues that the Government does not have the capacity to address, focusing on capacity-building and the empowerment of the communities.

Recommended programme cooperation, 1994-1996

Estimated annual expenditure

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>General resources</u>				
Social policy development	-	200	190	390
Development of social methodologies	-	450	450	900
Advocacy and social communication	-	200	210	410
Programme support	<u>16</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>316</u>
Subtotal	<u>16 a/</u>	<u>1 000</u>	<u>1 000</u>	<u>2 016</u>
<u>Supplementary funding</u>				
Basic education	100	160	160	420
Rights of the child	80	80	80	240
Environmental education	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>300</u>
Subtotal	<u>280</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>960</u>
Total	<u>296</u>	<u>1 340</u>	<u>1 340</u>	<u>2 976</u>

a/ Partial general resources funds for 1994 were previously approved by the Executive Board in 1991 (E/ICEF/1991/P/L.10).

10. Because of the change in Government, the years 1995 and 1996 will be a transition period for planning and preparing the country programme for the period 1997-2001. With a new Government being inaugurated in 1994, the present bridging recommendation will allow for a transitional period of one year between

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the new government plan and UNICEF country programme, in order to prepare a longer programme of cooperation.

11. The national programme of action, which includes the mid-decade and end-decade goals and addresses the Convention on the Rights of the Child, will shape the programme framework. Within this framework, UNICEF will (a) support national efforts to promote equity, sustainability and quality of life through the full incorporation of child, youth and gender issues in social policies; (b) contribute to children's and women's development through the empowerment of communities, local Governments and other institutions that promote child development, improvement and quality of life; and (c) enhance advocacy for children among political, financial and religious decision makers and the community-at-large so as to expand alliances and support for children's and women's programmes.

12. The strategic elements of the new country programme include (a) strengthening the technical capacity of government institutions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of child-focused social programmes; (b) establishing closer links with local government and community organizations for family empowerment; (c) advocacy and social mobilization to encourage compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child; (d) efforts to generate more opportunities for fund-raising from the private sector for children's and women's programmes; and (e) promotion of appropriate national legislation related to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Social policy development

13. UNICEF will continue to support the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation, municipalities and other relevant institutions in the development of social policies related to child survival strategies, street children, children living in institutions, early stimulation, reduction of family violence and gender disparities. UNICEF will support specific studies and operational research to improve policies and to further operationalize the national programme of action, with a focus on decentralization and the formulation of regional and municipal plans of action for children. Support also will be provided to strengthen national capacity to undertake situation analyses of children and women, which will be used for improving policies on children, more sensitive gender analysis and wider dissemination of information to increase public awareness of the programme of action and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Development of social methodologies

14. It is crucial for UNICEF to further strengthen its role in policy dialogue for the decade goals and to help demonstrate ways to empower communities and civic groups so as to generate more resources for social programmes that focus on children and women. UNICEF will continue to promote the use of cost-effective techniques in areas related to education and the rights of the child. Area-based projects and those promoting the child and the environment will be supported by supplementary funds.

15. This programme will emphasize community mobilization and activities for (a) basic education and reducing rural-urban educational and other social disparities, in association with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Bank; (b) early child development, with emphasis on parent and family education; (c) improved monitoring of the epidemiological situation of children and swift responses to emerging problems; and (d) the child and the environment, through the promotion of ecological and environmental education, in close association with a non-governmental organization (NGO) network. Concerning the rights of the child, UNICEF will continue to support innovative activities to enhance the implementation of the Convention of the Rights of the Child.

Advocacy and social communication

16. A communication, advocacy and fund-raising strategy will position child-related issues high on the national policy agenda. Communication and advocacy are parts of the foundation of the country programme and will help to create public support and increase local fund-raising. Advocacy activities will especially address issues such as poverty, violence, environment, child development, basic education and the empowerment of local governments and communities, through the formulation of local plans of action for children.

17. A package based on the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child will be produced for training school personnel, legal staff and parents and families.

18. Monitoring and evaluation. Between 1992 and 1993, 83 evaluations and studies have been carried out, 34 of which have been finalized. UNICEF will continue to cooperate with the Government in the monitoring of the goals and the strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation capacities of government institutions, universities and NGOs.

19. Cooperation with other agencies. To increase national coverage of basic education, particularly rural education, and pre-school education, UNICEF will cooperate with the World Bank, the Bernard Van Leer Foundation, the United Nations Development Programme and UNESCO. Close collaboration with the Pan American Health Organization will be maintained to develop reliable instruments to assess the health situation of children and women, as a means to monitor progress towards the decade goals.
